TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
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A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
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Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

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Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
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One column	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer*,	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" " "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel*, "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* (to run steam) or hand,	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* " (to run steam) or hand,	30,00

Nos. 2½. and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.
*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Whee's is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oaths of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons: Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*
Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*
Sep16,1863 R. ALLISON MILLER, Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1863. NO. 27.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Our Army Correspondence.

Camp of 147th, Pa. Vol.

WAUHATCHIE, TENN.
Dec. 13, 1863.

EDITOR:—All eyes have been turned to the Army of the Cumberland. The late success of its arms have been fully detailed to the loyal millions of anxious friends at home. Now that the smoke of battle is lifted, and we have rested our weary jaunted limbs, we gather around our camp-fires and recount the struggles and incidents of the memorable past. The 2d, Division, 12th Corps, in connection with a portion of Gen. Thomas' command from Chattanooga, took possession of Lookout Valley, about the latter part of October, and closed up to the foot of Lookout Mountain. This movement, as will be remembered, opened communications to Chattanooga, or within three miles of that place, and relieved the army from a long and circuitous transportation. The rebels in vain, attempted to wrest it back again, culminating in a desperate night attack and repulse, on Gen. Geary's Division, on the 28th of October. The 11th Corps came to our assistance and the rebels retreated to their mountain stronghold. The taking of Lookout Mountain on the 24th Nov., will stand prominent on the pages of the history of this war; and with it stands inseparably, the "White Star" Division. The slow, steady, and difficult charge up the rugged sides of that stupendous and seeming invincible stronghold of rebel prowess; contested step by step, by a rebel force fully equal in numbers to that of the attacking party, can only find its parallel in the grandest charges of this war. The Division was supported by other troops, only, when it had gained a point on the south east side which caused the enemy to abandon the mountain. Lookout ours! Yes, and all the army joined us in irresistible cheers. Then followed Missionary Ridge on the 25th Onward we pressed the broken and retreating columns of frightened rebels. Prisoners in every direction passed us; captured cannon, caissons and wagons, we met in our pursuit, while the usual rout of an army was visable at every step. On the 27th we encountered the enemy's left, strongly fortified at Ringgold, Ga., where they were posted on Taylor's Ridge, and bolding a gap through it. The Division lost severely in this action, and we mourn the loss of some of the bravest spirits, that ever gave up their lives for our struggling country. The ridge was taken after three hours desperate fighting. Some miles beyond this ridge the pursuit ended, and we returned to our old camps where we had left all our baggage. Found everything all right. As we had the extreme right of our line, little could be gathered from the left and centre, excepting the thunder of artillery and incessant roar of musketry, keeping pace with our column on the right. The western troops who viewed us, from the "Army of the Potomac," with considerable contempt, have expressed more liberal and friendly opinions of us, and *really* lavish high encomiums on the 11th and 12th corps. *We don't find Lee to pit against us here.* The country bordering on Georgia, is not fertile. The Tennessee river runs very winding through the broken and irregular ranges of this mountainous region. Many of the residents here are very loyal to our cause, and are of the true Brownlow stamp.

The Penna. Regiments in this army were honored by the visit of a Commission sent by the Governor, to look after the wants and welfare of Penna. troops. The party were composed of Drs. King and Franklin and Mr. Francis, ex Senator from Lawrence co. After glowing speeches from each,—and one from our old commander, Gen. Geary, the regiments gave them three cheers, and felt honored to receive them from their old State.

At this time great activity is going on in re-enlistments of Veteran Volunteers. Whole regiments have re enlisted and are about to start to Pa. to recruit up, and take advantage of the furlough and bounty offered them by the Government. To morrow the 29th P. V., starts—others are nearly ready. Scarcely a regiment in this Division but will take the offer, and return in a body to their respective States—on 30 day's furlough.

Now is the time for the good and patriotic citizens of our county (Huntingdon) to show their benevolence and appreciation of the veteran soldier. Besides the usual government bounty, let our people add $200 or $300 more to it and give that amount to each veteran soldier who re-enlists. The old soldier does not want to be bought. The money is not so much an object to him, as the appreciation shown for his services. The effect of such a movement would be magical, and almost all the old, tried, and faithful soldiers of Penna., would, by Spring time be again ready for the field. How much more prudent and saving it would be to all at home, in the end? Instead of lavishing extravagant bounties on new and untried volunteers,—(who before they become innured to the hardships of soldiers' life, waste one half of their numbers away by sickness and other causes,) offer a liberal bonus to the veteran, and our organizations remain unimpaired, in the field. Now is the time to act, if you will save a draft; if you will do a credit to your State, and to the faithful boys who have withstood all that man can endure. Show an appreciation of their services. Keep up the organized regiments as they are, and one more Summer will witness the final and lasting blow to the great Southern Rebellion.

PLUS.

The Diseases and Infirmities Exempting From Draft.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GEN.'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 100.—Paragraph eighty-five of the regulation for the government of the bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States, is amended to read as follows:

85. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service and for which only drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz:

1. Manifest imbecility.

2. Insanity. This includes well established recent insanity, with liability to recurrence.

3. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is not sufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician in good standing who has attended him in the disease within the six months immediately preceding his examination by the board.

4. Paralysis; general, or of one limb, or chorea, their existence to be adequately determined. Decided atrophy of a limb.

5. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, which have so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

6. Confirmed consumption. Incipient consumption does not exempt.

7. Cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.

8. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin, such as will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.

9. Decided feebleness of constitution, or deficient size of chest, sufficient in degree to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service.

10. Scrofula, or constitutional syphilis, which has so seriously impaired his general health, as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

11. Habitual and confirmed intemperance, or solitary vice, which has so materially enfeebled the constitution as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

12. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, or wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness, or distortion of the joints, does not exempt. Impaired motion of the joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limbs is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination, while in a state of anthesia induced by ether only.

13. Pain, whether simulating headache neuralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affection of the muscles, joints or bones, is a symptom of disease so easily pretended, that it is not to be admitted as a cause of exemption, unless accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive sign of disqualifying local disease.

14. Great injuries, or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other manifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms.

15. Total loss of sight; total loss of sight of right eye; cataract of right eye; loss of crystaline lens of right eye.

16. Partial loss of sight of both eyes, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no doubt of the man's inability to perform military duty. So various permanent disease of the eye or eyelids, so manifestly affecting the use of the eyes, as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service. Nearsightedness does not exempt; if found on trial to be so decided as to incapacitate for field service, the man may be transferred to the invalid corps.

17. Total loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozaena, dependent on caries in progress.

18. Decided deafness. This disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence; and it must be so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. Chronic purulent otorrhœa.

17. Incurable diseases or deformities of either jaw, such as will necessarily greatly impede mastication or speech. Anychlosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bone of the face, if in progress; cleft palate (bony;) extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.

20. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.

21. Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue, if sufficient in degree to interfere seriously with the use of the organ.

22. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.

23. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent mastication of food. This applies to those cases only where the loss of teeth is so great that, if the man was restricted to solid food, he would soon become incapacitated for military service.

24. Tumors or wounds of the neck impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis, if of long standing, and well marked.

25. Deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the spine, ribs, or sternum.

26. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity.

27. Hernia.

28. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

29. Old and ulcerated internal hemorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hemorrhoids are no cause for exemption.

30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis, epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.

31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the uretha, in which urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the uretha does not exempt.

32. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned, and of rare occurrence, is not of itself a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metalic cathaeter, is a pasitive disqualification.

33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does not exempt.

34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele is not in itself, disqualifying.

34. Loss of an arm, forearm, hand, leg, thigh or foot.

36. Wounds, muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns or tumors, which would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate the man for military service.

37. Fractures, irreducible dislocations or anchylosis of the large joints chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would prevent marching, or otherwise unfit the man for military service.

38. Total loss of a thumb; total loss of the index finger of the right hand Other permanent defects or deformities of the hands so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

39. Club feet, total loss of a great toe. Other permanent defects or informities of the feet, such as will necessarily prevent marching.

40. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, and accompanied with chronic swellings or ulcerations.

41. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

Surgeons of boards of enrollment in reporting the "statistics of the causes of exemption on account of physical debility," will hereafter, in addition to the alphabetical list of disabilities required by Circular No. 90 from this office, report the number rejected under each paragraph of the above list of disqualifying infirmities

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Volunteering and the Draft.

HEADQUARTERS PA., MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, Dec. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 48.

The President of the United States having, by his communication of the 9th inst., in response to propositions submitted to him relating to the recruiting service in Pennsylvania, under his call of October 17th ultimo, for 300,000 men, approved of so much thereof as is comprised under the following points:

It is ordered—

That the recruitment of Volunteers for the various regiments now in the field will be conducted accordingly, viz:

1. Details for recruiting service in the State, will be made of officers of Pennsylvania regiments in the field, whose terms of service expire in 1864.

2. When practicable, old regiments will be returned to the State to be recruited.

3. The volunteers who shall be enlisted will remain under the control of the Governor at such camps or rendezvous, and under such commanders as he may designate, and until ready to be sent to their regiments, in accordance with General Orders No. 75, of 1862.

4. *Premiums* not exceeding twenty five dollars for veterans, and fifteen dollars for new recruits, will be paid to officers detailed for recruiting service, from regiments in the field, when the recruits are accepted by the United States. Payment to be made by Lt. Col. Bomford, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General.

5. *Volunteers* furnished by cities or other localities will be duly credited on the draft fixed for January 5, 1864; and also "all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States, since the draft, the number so credited to be deducted from the proportion of the quota assigned the State under recent call." Information regarding the quotas of counties, cities, townships and wards, can be procured on application to the respective District Provost Marshals.

6. Authority will be given to officers detailed for recruiting service from regiments in the field, to raise complete companies of infantry, to be sent to such regiments in the field as have less than their proper number of company organizations.

7. Colored volunteers for the colored regiments of Pennsylvania, will be accepted as a part of the quota, and also such as have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, to be credited to cities or other localities on their proportion of the State's quota under recent call.

8. Camps of rendezvous will be established at proper localities, in charge of commandants and skilful surgeons, to be appointed by the Governor.

9. To every recruit who is a *Veteran Volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruiting Veteran Volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and a premium of $402, and to all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing orders, one months pay in advance, and, in addition, a bounty and premium of $302 will be paid.

The short time now remaining, within which to fill the quota of the State by enlistments, and thus avoid the impending draft, admonishes the loyal citizens of the importance of providing, by local bounties, the strongest inducements to volunteers. Municipalities of other States, by this means, are sending from Pennsylvania the able-bodied men who should replenish her own regiments. Pennsylvania, with a deficiency loss, proportionately, than any adjacent Commonwealth, should show, by her promptness and alacrity, now, her ability to maintain the high position she has heretofore, and still occupies among her sister States, in contributing to suppress this rebellion.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

☞ A good joke was perpetrated by a rebel prisoner captured at Chickamauga. The rebel was looking at one of our guns, and remarked that he didn't think that the Yanks would use them big guns much longer. "Why not?" inquired the Feds "Because," said he, "the Confederacy is getting so narrow, that you'll fire clear over it, and hit your men on the other side."

☞ A stranger in a printing office asked the youngest apprentice what his rule of punctuation was. "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, then I put in a comma; when I gape I insert a semi-colon; and when I want a chaw of tobacco I make a paragraph."

Read the exemption list.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor,
To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

Book Knowledge.

As a general rule, the teachers of our schools do too much, and the scholars too little. That is, the "pouring in" method is too generally followed when there is any method at all.

Classes are called, questions are *asked* and *answered* by the teacher, the pupils only being required to repeat the answer after him, and generally in concert, so that there are often scholars found in the class who never "open a mouth," and yet, unless an observer be very careful in judging of the merits of the class, he will pronounce all the pupils in the class as being of the same proficiency. By this method, a class can be made to appear well to a visitor, or the Board of Directors, or the County Superintendent, when they chance to be present, by simply taking a lesson which has been previously recited. Answers and definitions may be thus learned, so that the class will remember them for a short time very well, but when the class goes on to something new, what is past is forgotten, like an old song. It was only learned for the purpose of reciting, and the reciting was done to please the teacher, or the visitor, who may chance to have been present.

The teacher may take the Geography class and by pointing out and naming, a few times over, the counties, States, towns, rivers, &c., the class will be able to follow him all over the maps; but when the class has not been practiced on the maps for a few days, they have forgotten almost all that they thus learned to point out. A Grammar class can soon be taught in this way to give all the principal definitions, although they may never have seen a book. But stop the *drill* and in a few days the class will have forgotten all they had learned on the subject. A *superficial* knowledge of History and many other branches may be learned in this way, but the knowledge is no sooner gained than it is forgotten.

But on the other hand let the Geography class take a short lesson and be required to locate the principal towns, rivers, lakes, &c., without any aid from the teacher, and they will be fixed on the memory, from the fact that they sought out and ascertained their localities for themselves. They will feel as though they had visited those countries, and a place once visited can never be forgotten. In addition to this if the scholar be required to make a map of the country about which he is studying, it will be so thoroughly riveted to the memory that time will not efface it. In this way be gets Book Knowledge directly, and by the "pouring in" method indirectly, the teacher getting it first and then makes a transfer to the pupil.

If the pupil has been required by his own exertion, as much as possible, to get out and recite his lessons he will try harder to remember what he has gone over, for he knows what it cost him, and all will admit that that which is most appreciated is that which cost us most. Then he will form habits of industry and learn to rely on his own exertions, and not be a mere boody, drinking in what every one would tell him.

Demosthenes shut himself up in a cave that he might betake himself to his books, and Napoleon used to retire to the silent groves to read and meditate. There is no royal road to learning any more than to wealth. He who would be in possession of either must work, and not sit and listen to vain babblers. Then, the place to learn thus to work is in the school-room.—Give each scholar a duty to perform and have it done precisely as directed. Take no excuse for delinquency, and very soon none will be asked, for all will know that what has been appointed to be done must be done. If this plan were more fully carried out, the rising generation would be more celebrated for industry than past generations, and knowledge would be more widely diffused.

☞ The following is a noble sentiment and action related of Themistocles, the Athenian general and statesman, which speaks for him a great and disinterested soul: His daughter being asked of him in marriage, he preferred an honest poor man to a rich one of an indifferent character; and gave for his reason, "That in the choice of a son-in-law, he would much rather have merit without riches, than riches without merit."

☞ Cobbett, in one of his "Rural Rides," says, "I saw no corn standing in ricks; a thing I never saw before, and would not have believed it had I not seen it." The matter-of-fact apostle never found out the bull he had made.

PASSING AWAY.—One by one we are slowly passing from this world of sin and trouble, and joining the seraphims of that celestial band who sing sweet anthems of praise around the throne of the Almighty God, who holds the destiny of nations in the hollow of His hand. Let us turn aside a moment from the hum of the busy husbandman, the noise and confusion of the battle-field, reeking with the blood of thousands of the slain martyrs of civil liberty and human freedom; we say, let us cast aside the cares of life for a few brief moments, and look into the future: Will not our end be like those around us, whose mission on earth is ended, and who have been called to perform a higher, a holier duty at the throne of Mercy. "Man is of but few days and full of trouble;" then why this terrible war, which has desolated this beautiful land of ours, and crimsoned her soil with the blood of hundreds and thousands of her noblest sons. We cannot live always, why then should brother meet brother in deadly conflict, to redress an imaginary wrong? Is not our Government the best on the face of God's green earth, did it and does it not afford ample protection to all who choose to come within its bounds,—did we not prosper and grow great, as a nation,—were we not feared and respected by the civilized world, because of our united greatness? Why then, we say, was this terrible war brought upon us? Was it to give us more trouble than the ordinary duties of life bring about, or was it sent to us as a just punishment for our innumerable personal and national sins?—Bad, designing men, whose thirst for power and greatness knew no bounds, sought to clothe themselves in "sackcloth and ashes," that the *world* might bow in humble submission to *their* will, and know no other. "O, how have the mighty fallen!" They now see the error of their ways, while the unholy rebellion they inaugurated is waning and must soon yield to the iron will of the Government. Their cause is hopeless, and in all the agony of a conquered hero, they cry out, "Lost; all is lost." In a few short years the heroes who have fought, bled and suffered, to gain the second independence of the United States, will have passed away, and their names and deeds of valor will only be remembered in history.—Their sufferings and privations will be read by future generations with the same carelessness with which the history of our forefathers, has been read by the erring South, but it will matter little to them,—another generation will control the Government, and they will be receiving their reward in Heaven. Why, then, the use of quarreling, when life's but a span?

"Life, 'tis a strife;
'Tis a bubble, 'tis a dream;
And Man's but a little boat,
Sailing down the stream."

A VALUABLE BOOK.—The material from which the future history of the war for the Union is to be written, is accumulating abundantly, and there has been no more valuable contribution to it than the "Annals of the army of the Cumberland," just published by Messrs J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains a full account of General Rosecran's campaign down to the advance toward Chatanooga, with descriptions of all the battles, skirmishes and expeditions, biographies and portraits of all the principal generals and the officers of their staffs, and much other interesting matter. We find that there are no less than 73 portraits of officers, engraved on steel, besides other fine illustrations. The volume is a large octavo of 671 pages, superbly printed and richly bound. Its author is an officer of Rosecran's army, but his name is not given. He has done his work well and produced a most interesting and valuable book. Since it was written, a number of those whose lives he has given, have proved their heroism anew on the bloody field of Chichamauga. Every one who had relatives or friends that were in that and the other battles of the Army of the Cumberland, should procure a copy of this really elegant and valuable work.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ A six foot three man went into a shop in Worcester lately, asking for "whirlers"—stockings without feet.—She hadn't got 'em; had got first rate big stockings *with* feet. "How much?" said the customer. Four and ninepence he was told. "Can you cut the feet off?" "Oh, certainly." "Then just do it." It was done—and so was the shopkeeper, for the man took up the impromptu whirlers, laid down one and sixpence (he said he never gave any more) and was permitted to go.—This is something like the London sweep who took up a piece of currant pudding and asked whether a halfpenny wouldn't pay for this lump of speckled stuff, and was allowed to depart with his scooted sustenance; or the little boy who stuck his finger into a pie, and holding it up, inquired,—"How much for this damaged tart?"

LITTLE GIRL'S DIRECTNESS.—In a lecture at Portland, Maine, the lecturer, wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts his shell when he has outgrown it, said, "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You cast them aside, do you not?" "Oh, no," replied the little one, "we let out the tucks!" The locturer confessed she had the advantage of him there.

☞ A College student being examined in Locke, where he speaks of our relations to the Deity, was asked, "What relations do we most neglect?" when he answered with much simplicity, "Poor relations, sir."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 30, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE NEWS.

The War news during the past week have not been of much interest. The armies on both sides are practically in winter quarters, and no movements of moment are likely to be made North of Gens. Gilmore's and Banks' Departments before spring. Gen. Grant has withdrawn his army around Chattanooga, where he can procure supplies readily, and will winter there; Sherman has East Tennessee safe and will be content to hold it, and Meade is on the Rappahannock where he must remain until a spring campaign can be executed. We hope by that time to have armies so strong that when the old Flag advances it will "take no step backward."

General Averill with his brave cavalry force has been doing much damage to the rebels in Western Virginia. A few days ago we heard of him in the neighborhood of Staunton. We now learn that he penetrated on the 16th inst., to Salem, an important town 60 miles west of Lynchburg, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, destroyed the telegraph and railroad track, burned the depots and a great quantity of stores, broke up some bridges, and—for a time at least—effectually cut off Longstreet's communication with Virginia. Retracing his steps northward, he found four divisions of Rebels in his path, determined to finish him; but by a forced night march, and rushing by the Rebels without stopping to fight, he came off with the loss of a few sick and less than 100 effective soldiers. Considering the mountainous and barren nature of the country, General Averill's men have done wonders.

Christmas was quietly spent in the camp of the Potomac army. The town of Culpepper and vicinity is now occupied by a strong force of our infantry with batteries attached.

The greater part of the town of Georgetown, S. C., was lately destroyed by the rebels, for fear of it falling into the hands of the Union army. A large amount of merchandise and naval stores were consumed.

The Choctaw Chieftain McCastin, with other rebel Indian leaders, came into our lines at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 25th, and surrendered to Gen. McNeil. They have abandoned the Confederate alliance and profess a desire to avail themselves of the amnesty per the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Their example will have a powerful influence over all the Rebel tribes.

Late news from Charleston denies that the Ironsides or Monitors were destroyed as reported. They are all lying safe at their anchorage, and there was no prospect on the 27th of active operations.

A despatch dated Washington, Dec. 26, says:—It is not positively known yet that the draft will be postponed. Re-enlistments in the army are being made at a very rapid rate. Many thousands will re-enlist before January fifth.

The following intelligence from N. Carolina has been received by an arrival at New York:

Newbern, Dec. 28.—The new oath of allegiance has been administered to a number of rebel officers and soldiers who have recently come into our lines by which they accept the pardon offered by the President. They bring intelligence that a large number who are still in the rebel army will do likewise at their earliest opportunity.

The plan of leasing out the abandoned plantations in Eastern North Carolina, as adopted by Hon. David Heaton, Supervising agent of the Treasury Department at this place, is proving a great success to the Department as well as of great benefit to the laboring classes of both colors.

THE official canvass of the election in Illinois, has just been completed, with the following result:

Total Union vote this year,	126,505
Total "Democrat" vote this year,	96,409
Union majority this year,	30,096
"Democrat" majority last year,	16,666
Union gain on majorities,	46,762

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.—Those of our readers who want a good daily paper from Harrisburg should subscribe for the *Daily Telegraph*. Terms, $1,50 during the session of the Legislature; $5 per annum.

The property of forty persons has been confiscated in the district of Columbia.

Our Army Correspondence.

Headquarters 12th Army Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.
TULLAHOMA, Dec. 21, 1863.

EDITOR GLOBE:—Wonders appear to have ceased for the present, and consequently there is no feast to offer those whose appetite for daily surprises is unappeased. They may, however, find some solace in the assurance that as soon as this great military machinery is sufficiently lubricated a new volume of marvels will be issued. Until that time we may content ourselves with the delightful retrospect afforded by recent events, and confidently indulge in bright anticipations.

It is a source of gratification to see the rapidity with which veteran volunteers are being added to our army. The old soldiers are re-enlisting with alacrity, and the indications are that the veterans will form no small proportion of the troops that will remain in the field after the expiration of the three year term. In this corps, which may be taken as an index to others, the movement is not confined to individuals, or even to small numbers, but the provisions and benefits offered by the Government are embraced by regiments en-masse. During last week the 29th Penna. Vols., went North, having fulfilled the condition necessary to secure them a furlough of thirty days. They will soon be followed by other regiments, of which I may name the 2nd Mass., 2d Wisconsin, and part of the 46th Penna. It is needless to add words in praise of these brave men. They will find their reward in their own hearts and the hearts of their countrymen. That they are willing to endure another term of privations and sacrifices is a significant illustration of the spirit that predominates in the army. It indicates a determination to persevere in the glorious work of preserving the Union of these States, to "fight till the last armed foe expires." It expresses confidence in the ability of the Government to crush the rebellion, confidence in our commanders, and confidence in the national administration. Would that that spirit prevailed everywhere that the universal sentiment of our soldiers had due weight beyond the lines, that it had the power to annihilate Northern copperheadism and treason as effectually as our arms are destined to eradicate similar principles from Southern soil.

The Proclamation of Amnesty came unexpectedly, but we all agree in saying that it has not come too soon. It is important to us, and will soon be much more so to the South, to know on what terms the avenging hand of the Nation may be stayed, and how noble is the position she has assumed. She relaxes her stern policy to pity, and in her irresistible power she stoops to mercy. This course she pursues to the furthest extent that justice and the cause of good government will allow. Those who have been the authors of sectional animosities, the instigators of treason, and the leaders of rebellion, are reserved for the fate that the common sentiment of the whole world would award to them. This proclaims us to be a nation at once firm, just, and merciful, meting out punishment to those only for whom the most exacting exigencies demand it.

But though the course to be pursued in this matter is plainly marked out for us, there is a case that cannot be met in the same manner. There is no civil law applicable to the crime of which the Northern copperheads have been guilty. Freedom of tho't and speech have been used to the detriment of the government that insures them so wide a province. And is there really no punishment? Are those who have refused to stand by their country in this hour of her peril to move among us hereafter with unblemished escutcheons? Are their reputations to be fair and unpolluted? Let it not be so. The power of public opinion should make itself felt. Not one should escape the moral lashing that is his due, and what may in time prove efficacious.

M. S. L.

Hospital 3d Division, 1st A. C.
Dec. 22d 1863.

Dear Globe:—I think I wrote to you from Rappahannock Station, whither we moved from Warrenton Junction, and remained long enough to make arrangements for the comfort of the patients; then broke up, and once more crossed the Rappahannock to Paoli Mills, a locality not found on the map. It is said to be no great distance from Kelley's Ford. In this vicinity, the army of our "Southern brethern" had illustrated their ideas of rural architecture by building several good sized villages of comfortable log huts. Here, no doubt, they proposed to winter; but the exposed condition of Gen. Meade's army excited their fraternal sympathies, to such a degree, that they generously abandoned their cosy cabins to us, and we, "vandals" as we are, occupy them. As this eminent instance of southern moderation seems to have escaped the notice of the copperheads, I mention it for their benefit. I fear however, that even this surpassing exhibition of "brotherly kindness" has been lost upon the "Hessians" and the "Lincoln despotism."

The removal of a hospital at this season of the year, is only to be excused when unavoidable. Some time is necessarily spent in fitting up the new quarters, before the patients can be made comfortable, and in the interval, exposure decides fatally cases that previously gave hope of a favorable termination. At present our patients are as well provided for as any probably in the army of the Potomac. Three large hospital tents are joined forming one apartment. A channel is cut through the entire length, and covered with railroad iron. At proper distances from the tent, this passage terminates, at one end is a chimney, and at the other is a furnace. A good heating apparatus is thus formed. It requires a prodigious amount of wood, but forests of oak are round us, and the former proprietors generously permit its consumption, without remonstrance. N. B.—Said quondam proprietors are *not at home*. Query.—Where are they?—Respectfully referred to Moseby.

Our hospital comprises three wards similar to the one above described, and contains 78 patients. For some time past an unusual and startling mortality has prevailed, in several hospitals, though how much of it is traceable to the cause I have mentioned, I am unable to say. At present, there is a visible improvement; how much of it is owing to the comfortable character of the quarters now occupied by the troops, I must also decline to decide.

A sad incident occurred lately, illustrative of the vanity of earthly hopes, and the suddenness with which human schemes and prospects vanish into air. There is a great scarcity of boards for constructing bunks, and he is counted specially fortunate who secures even a limited supply. A man of one of the Maryland regiments, showed to his captain an excellent board, and related, with great glee, the adroit manner in which he had secured it. Only a few days afterward, the *same board* was used to form the bottom of a coffin, in which the body of the *same man* was sent to the embalmer's, and thence to his wife! "Poor woman!" said one of his comrades to me, "it will set her crazy." "He was a good man" remarked his captain, sadly; "I was very much attached to him, and he to me."

We have had cold weather during the present month, and one rain-storm of the true Virginia type, which left us in the mud, and probably put a quietus on a contemplated movement. The usual symptoms of a move were appearing when the rain came, since which we have heard nothing of it.

The most regular, handsome and comfortable camp in the Division, is agreed on all hands, to be that of the 149th Pa. In visiting Co. I, I could not avoid contrasting their present really comfortable and genteel cabins with the miserable excavations in which we burrowed last winter, at Belle Plain. Two of the company have gone home on furlough; Samuel Foust, and J. S. Gillam, who we hope are now enjoying the felicities of "home sweet home." Others are patiently waiting their turn. J. S. B.

[From the North American and U. S. Gazette.]

Afford Protection or Pay High Prices for Coal.

MR. EDITOR: Within the last few weeks several articles have appeared in the papers of this and other cities in reference to the high price of anthracite coal. Some writers ascribe this result to the avariciousness of the colliery operator; others have cast the odium upon the transporting companies. As most of these animadversions have created unfavorable impressions in regard to the general coal trade, it may not be considered impolitic again to advert to this subject.

While the scarcity of a commodity invariably adds to its value, it should not be inferred that this value is entirely regulated by its producer. Although the evil to which we refer in a great measure may be attributable to designing speculators and combinationists, it is thought that something may be said, which, while partially exonerating the colliery operator, may satisfactorily trace to a considerable extent the high price of coal to other and more alarming causes.

In general our mining population is composed of a conglomeration of European nations. In most instances the foreign miner comes to our shores from a home, if it may be so called, where he has lived in the most abject condition. These emigrants arrive with visionary and exalted conceptions; the good tidings of their friends and the fullness and plenty around them, induce the belief that they are entitled to the most extravagant compensation. Comfortless, oppressed by excessive taxation, humiliated by the sad fact that they are born to live and die without even a glimmering hope of advancement, naturally germinates the seeds of discontent; resistance follows oppression; their dejected state in their native districts results in combinations to oppose still further degradation.—Contaminated and prejudiced, the emigrant miner seeks the asylum of America. Here he tastes the cup of plenty, and plucks from the tree of Freedom that which in his own country he has been taught to consider the forbidden fruit. Although retrospectively happier and more prosperous, yet ambition, with the idea that still more can be gained, finally leads him to infer that his native shackles are still about him. Thus, through ignorance and superstition, he rudely and ungenerously strikes. That the difficulties and losses which not unfrequently occur to the operator may be more fully appreciated, perhaps it may be proper here briefly to allude to the nature of these outbreaks.

Strikes, as they are technically termed, often arise from the most trivial causes, without a moment's warning or the least provocation. Indeed, the operations of an entire coal region for months have been suspended by the mere dismissal of one evil-doer, who, without previous intimation to his fellow or his employer, in retaliation, posts a notice at the pit's mouth that no work can be done under the penalty of death. Thus the evil spirits are aroused, and the honest plodding laborer intimidated.

So it is, and so it has been for the last eighteen months. Colliery operators have been subjected to these sudden and unavoidable contingencies.—When the peculiarities of their business are considered, the extent of the capital employed, and the heavy and constant expenses incurred, it cannot be otherwise than that the losses from these disasters add to the price of coal.

Some of the desperadoes who settle in our mining regions, known in their own country as members of regularly-organized societies, encouraged by the scarcity of labor, and stimulated by the leniency of our free institutions, have organized themselves into similar combinations in our coal districts, assuming in various localities different titles, in order, if possible, to disguise the strength and purposes of their associations. We are advised that their object is to prevent emigration from one colliery to another, to restrict the energy and industry of the respectable foreigner who refuses to co-operate; to secure labor for themselves; to direct who shall and who shall not be employed; to regulate the cost of labor; to dictate the price of mining, and to control the operations of each colliery. By these unlawful means are governed at this time the great coal interests of the United States. Operators, manufacturers and consumers, strange as it may appear, are alike sustaining these malicious combinations.

The people of a free country who generously offer homes to the foreign miscreant are thus rewarded. To these causes, and not altogether to the cupidity of the coal operator or transporting companies, it is thought may be ascribed to a great extent the present high price of coal. So long as the colliery operator is exposed to these disasters, so long as his production is curtailed and his business taxed, with the consequent losses, the community must either pay high prices for coal or else assist in overcoming the evils to which we advert.

It is thought that this can be accomplished. Legislation is required which will more effectually guard the interests of the coal producer, by which capital will be encouraged to import from Europe the better and more reliable classes, securing to it in the labor of the emigrant the money invested in ameliorating his condition. Protection should be given to the energy and industry of the respectable miner, who comes to our country in search of an honest livelihood; above all, laws should be enacted, and if necessary, the bayonet should be employed to crush the outbreaks of the "Molly Maguires" and "Buckshot Rangers," who disgrace our mining regions.

We are informed at this time that the operations of one of the most productive collieries in this State have been suspended for two months, simply because its owners declined to discharge a worthy, enterprising workman, whose intelligence and conscientious scruples prohibited his membership to one of these malicious institutions disguised under the plausible appellation of the "Union Benevolent Society."

Our coal regions, relieved of these restrictions, with the abundance of capital seeking investment, and the extensive developments of the last 18 months in the various coal fields of Pennsylvania, with the many that would necessarily follow, we feel satisfied, ere long, would place this essential commodity beyond the avaricious grasp of the designing speculator, and amply reward each and every one, by the supply overreaching the demand in gaining the necessary legislation to accomplish this important purpose.

We are gratified to hear that the formation of a Coal Exchange in this city is in contemplation. Its first and principal effort should be to sustain the honest laborer and adopt such a policy as would counteract the influence of wicked conspirators. It should establish in each mining region a branch society, the business of which should be to ascertain the name of each miscreant in its district. The constitution and by-laws of each society should exact such penalties from its members as would prohibit further employment to the recreant.

Each branch institution should tax its members for its support, according to their respective tonnage. The secretary of each branch society should report the names of all miscreants to the secretary of the Coal Exchange, whose duty it should be to transmit them to the various branch societies of Pennsylvania; such men when thus advertised should be excluded from occupation in our mining districts. May we hope that if this should be the object of the Coal Exchange, it will meet with the united and cordial support of the producers, consumers, and transporters of coal.

It is thought that enough has been said, at least to partially exonerate the colliery operator from all the censure which has been implied, and it is believed that when the policy of the President of the great coal-carrying road of our State has been justly scrutinized, the liberal and generous course which has influenced him will be most fully sustained.

Disinterested Observer.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CORCORAN.

[From the Phila. Evening Bulletin, Dec. 23]

The last remains of one gallant commander of the Union army have scarcely been consigned to the tomb, before another has been called from the scenes of his usefulness and valor. Brig. General Michael Corcoran, after nearly three years of devotion to the Union cause, during a great portion of which period he was almost daily exposed to death by the shells or bullets of the enemy, died last evening of injuries received by falling from his horse. Born in Carrowkeel, County Sligo, Ireland, September 21st, 1827, he came to this country in 1849, and selected New York city for his future place of abode. In 1858, as the senior Captain of the celebrated Sixty-ninth Regiment, he gained an honorable reputation among the military of New York. In August, 1859, he became Colonel of the regiment, and was brought more prominently into notice by his refusal to order out his command to do honor to Prince Albert, a bold step, which led to a court-martial, but before the trial had terminated the war commenced, and the proceedings were quashed. In April, 1861, he took his regiment to Virginia, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. His heroism in that engagement, and the gallantry of his men, are still vividly remembered by the country; and every loyal citizen received with profound regret the tidings of his capture on that memorable day by the enemy.—Taken to Richmond, and from thence to almost every government prison in the South, he was finally selected as one of the captives who should be executed if the Union authorities hung certain captured pirates. After refusing to accept release on condition he would not again bear arms against the South, he was in August, 1862, released, and was soon after appointed Brigadier General, his commission bearing date from the battle of Bull Run. Upon his return from Richmond he was received with the most flattering ovations in every Northern city through which he passed. He subsequently was ordered to Suffolk, where, in the numerous engagements and skirmishes fought in that section of Virginia, he again distinguished himself. Recently he has been stationed in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, near which place, it is stated, he received his fatal injuries. While stationed at Suffolk he had an unfortunate affair with Colonel Kimball, resulting in the death of the latter, but the verdict of the country was unanimous in favor of him whose sudden death we are now called upon to chronicle.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

From the Army of the Potomac.

No Retrograde Movement—The Rebels not Disposed to Assume the Offensive—Matters in Camp.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Information from the Army of the Potomac tonight, says there is no indications of a retrograde movement toward Washington, as has been reported; nor is it believed that the enemy, in their present condition, are able to give much annoyance. Their cavalry, which are diminishing considerably in our front, are not equal to the task of making any formidable raid on our base of supplies, owing to the impoverished condition of their horses. The insufficiency of shoes and blankets, if the information of deserters can be relied upon, renders it equally improbable that Lee's infantry can be called from their strong position and comfortable shelters to undertake a campaign during the rigors of winter.

The probable number of re-enlistments into the veteran corps from the army of the Potomac is estimated at probably ten thousand.

The Thirty Days' Furlough.

The delay in indicating the precise date of the thirty days' furlough has caused many to reconsider their first intention. The desire to visit their homes during the holidays has proved more powerful than the liberal bounties offered for re-enlisting.

Five and perhaps six companies of the 93d New York have re-enlisted, and are expected to start homeward on Wednesday. This regiment has for a long time been filling the responsible position of headquarters and provost guard. During that period over 20,000 prisoners have been received and turned over by them to the authorities at Washington. The regiment is temporarily commanded by Lieut Col. Butler

The Oneida Cavalry, Captain Mann, an independent company attached to the Quartermaster's Department, are also re-enlisting, and will probably be sent home to recruit.

The first Maryland Cavalry, Major Thistleton, are also making rapid movements in the same direction.

ARKANSAS.

Attack on Port Gibson Repulsed—A Reconnoissance—Threatened Attack on Little Rock and Fort Smith.

St. Louis, Dec. 21.—The Democrat has advices from Fort Smith, Arkansas, dated yesterday, stating that an attack was made on the outposts of Fort Gibson on the 17th by the forces under Standwaite, 1,600 strong. The attack was repulsed, and the rebels fell back, pushing his force across the Arkansas, below Fort Gibson, and moving northeast.

The 3d Wisconsin cavalry has just returned from a successful reconnoissance southward. They were within 15 miles of Red river, when, finding that the enemy had changed their position since last advices, they were unable to proceed farther. Their return was a constant succession of skirmishes for over 100 miles, strong bodies of the enemy being posted on all the crossroads to intercept them. They cut their way through, and in some places evaded the rebel hosts by taking blind mountain passes. Their loss is trifling. Among the prisoners captured is the notorious Handy Lane, who boasts of having killed over 100 Union citizens with his own hands.

Information has been received that two-thirds of Kirby Smith's forces are preparing to attack Little Rock, and that the balance, anticipating that McNeill's force will be drawn away to reinforce General Steel, are to fall on Fort Smith.

A communication from the Choctaw Chief, McCurtain, says that the Choctaws will not rejoin the rebel Cooper, and he desires an interview with Gen. McNeil, and says the tribe is disposed for peace.

Our advance headquarters are at Waldron, 55 miles south, and our forces frequently push down towards Washington, constantly annoying the rebel flank under General Price.

Mysterious Abduction of a Lady.

A Reign of Terror in Illinois.—The Springfield (Ill.) Journal gives the following particulars of a singular affair:

"A private letter from a lady at Richview, Washington county, in this State, gives the particulars of a most mysterious outrage which was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. M. A. Linton, residing about four miles from Richview, on the night of the 5th inst.

"The writer says that a party of thirteen men, disguised by handkerchiefs tied over the lower part of their faces, and armed with navy revolvers, presented themselves at Mr. Linton's house about half past two o'clock at night and demanded admittance.—When refused they threatened to break down the door. The spokesman of the party was recognized as a man who had taken supper at Mr. Linton's the same evening under pretence of having lost his way to Haleton, the next town.

"When admitted the party demanded Genevra, a daughter of Mr. Linton, by a former marriage, a beautiful and amiable girl of sixteen years of age, who had just returned home from a boarding school in Ohio. She having just run down stairs to see what was the matter, was seized by three ruffians, and told that she must go with them, dead or alive. Her father was totally unarmed, and powerless to defend her. The girl was dragged to her room, and after having been allowed to dress herself, was forcibly carried to a buggy and driven off. As she was borne out at the door, she turned towards her father, raised her hands, and exclaimed, "Oh, God!"

"A party of eight men were left to guard the house till daylight, to prevent any alarm being given. During the night they paced around the house, knocking at the door, looking in at the window, rattling the glass, and taunting the wretched inmates by asking them how they liked evening calls, &c. No clue has been obtained to the abductors, or to the course taken by them, although a stranger whom Mr. Linton met at a store in Richview the same day is suspected to have been one of them. Another statement is to the effect that a woman who had been prowling around the neighborhood for some time past was one of the abducting party.

"Mr. Linton is a Quaker by profession, and it was well known that he was unarmed.

"For some time past a perfect reign of terror has prevailed in the region referred to above. It was within a few miles of the same neighborhood (at Ashley) that a number of robberies were perpetrated recently, of which we gave some account a couple of weeks ago. The vicinity is overrun by deserters and rebel sympathizers, readers and admirers of the Chicago Times, who are undoubtedly the perpetrators of the outrage."

Rebel Conscription.

In the rebel Congress, a few days since, Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, as chairman of a committee, offered a report which cannot be very acceptable either to his own constituents, if he has any, or to the residents generally of the South. When the rebellion first commenced, the younger shoots of the chivalry, under the impression that they were about to engage in a series of exciting sports, something similar to the tournaments with which the visitors at Fanquier Springs were formerly wont to be annually amused, eagerly enlisted, in obedience to the calls of the Southern leaders. The mourning garb of thousands of families, and the large number of mutilated youth who walked the streets of every city, town and hamlet south of Mason and Dixon's line, show how different has been the result of the enlistment from what was anticipated. Mr. Sparrow, however, is under the impression that the sacrifice is not yet complete, and in his report recommends that all white male residents between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five shall be conscripted, those between eighteen and forty-five to serve in the field, and the others to belong to a reserve corps, for garrison duty within the limits of their State, but who may be ordered beyond those limits when emergency may require.—Who can imagine the feeling with which Southern parents must regard the provisions of this act, which wrests from their embrace the remaining representatives of their once happy homes; and who, unless he has been similarly situated, can realize the anguish and remorse which must afflict those parents, when they see their innocent boys snatched from their hearthstones by the minions of a despot and forced into the military service? The retribution, horrible as it may appear to the bereaved father or the sorrowing mother, is only what they might have anticipated when they consented to uphold a conspiracy against a just government. Many have been doubtless forced into the ranks, and to them we extend our sympathies; but we have no compassion with those who have voluntarily aided in the continuance of the rebellion. They threw down the gauntlet, and it was raised by the Government of the United States, at the request of millions of devoted patriots, who will battle, if needs be, until the death of every man in the South capable of bearing arms, compels the summons to repent the act in sackcloth and ashes. —*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

COURT AFFAIRS.

GRAND JURORS.

Samuel Bolinger, farmer, Tell
Henry Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn
Wm M Bell, farmer, Shirley
George M Bell, farmer, Jackson
Henry Barrack, bricklayer, Penn
Henry Beers, teacher, Cromwell
Edmund C Colder, farmer, Porter
George Davis, farmer, Morris
R A Dorsey, merchant, Morris
Robert Graffius, farmer, Porter
John Grove, farmer, Walker
John Henderson, farmer, West
Enoch Isenberg, farmer, Porter
Adam Lightner, farmer, West
John Morrow, farmer, Dublin
Jonathan Montague, farmer, Cromwell
John B Myton, farmer, West
T E Orbison, merchant, Cromwell
James S Oaks, farmer, Jackson
S E Russell, blacksmith, Warriorm'k
Elias Rodgers, watchman, Shirley
James Stewart, farmer, Morris
J M Stonebraker, agent, Brady
Thomas Wilson, farmer, Springfield.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Archery, farmer, Franklin.
John Aurandt, farmer, Tod.
Jacob Booher, farmer, Springfield
Isaac Buck, farmer, Warriormark
David Clarkson, J. P., Cassville
Andrew Crotsley, farmer, Penn
John Covert, mason, Springfield
John Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell
Robert Cunningham, farmer, Porter
David Cree, chairmaker, Warriorm'k
John Cunningham, farmer, Union
Silas A Cresswell, gentleman, Barree
James Dean, plasterer, Alexandria
N C Decker, gentleman, Huntingdon
W Dorris, jr., gentleman, Huntingdon
David Dunn, merchant, Huntingdon
Jacob Fouse, farmer, Walker
George W Gettis, M. D., Union
Saml. F. Geissinger, farmer, Clay
Robt L Henderson, farmer, Franklin
Thomas Huston, sr., farmer, Jackson.
John Hall, farmer, Oneida.
Wm Johnston, tanner, Shirleysburg
Jacob Kyle, farmer, Morris
David Lynn, farmer, Hopewell
James Moore, farmer, Oneida
David McGarvey, farmer, Shirley
W J McGarvey, farmer, Brady
Graffus Miller, gentleman, Huntingdon
Thos Morrison, miller, Brady
Samuel McClain, farmer, Cass
Isaac Peightal, farmer, Penn
James C Parsons, farmer, Tell
Geo Rupert, pumpmaker, Henderson
George Rudy, farmer, Jackson
William Rutter, farmer, Cromwell
John Stewart, innkeeper, Brady
John M Smith, farmer, Jackson
Jacob Sharrer, laborer, Walker
Henry Smolker, farmer, Shirley
William Sims, clerk, Franklin
James Thompson, blacksmith, West
David F Tussey, farmer, Porter
George W Wilson, farmer, West
H Wallheater, tanner, Alexandria
R B Wigton, gentleman, Huntingdon
Andrew Wilson, farmer, Dublin
William Wray, farmer, Franklin

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENNA.
Huntingdon, August 25, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expenses incurred, will be paid to ANY PERSON for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the nearest Provost Marshal.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

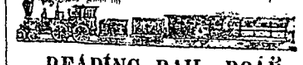
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
17th District, Penna.,
Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1863.

NOTICE

is hereby given that any persons may appear before the Board of Enrolment on or before the 20th day of December, next, and have his name stricken off the Enrolment Lists, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the Board; that he is not, and will not be at the time fixed for draft, liable to military duty, on account of, 1st, Alienage, 2d, Non-Residence; 3d, Unsuitableness of age; 4th, Manifest permanent physical debility.

Persons who may be cognizant of any other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the Enrolment List, are requested to notify the Board of Enrolment, who will take measures to have the names of such persons put in the wheel.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 25, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.



READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c. &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 3 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Dec. 8, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. PHILADA. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD FAST MAIL.	EASTWARD CONNEMAUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD Johnstown Ac'm.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	.....	1 43
5 28	.....	.....	5 30	.....	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 45	1 33	
5 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	.....	1 25
5 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 31	1 18	
5 59	7 40	55	6 07	.....	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 21	1 07	
6 15	.....	...	6 21	.....	Petersburg,	10 45	9 07	12 52	
6 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 44	
6 31	.....	.....	6 36	.....	Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55	12 33	
6 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 28	
6 58	.....	.....	7 00	.....	Tyrone,	10 13	8 33	12 17	
7 08	.....	.....	7 10	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05	
7 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00	
7 19	.....	.....	7 20	.....	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 14	11 56	
7 40	8 55	8 21	7 40	.....	Altoona,	9 00	7 40	11 40	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 27 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Hunting on. 11 25 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	UP TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	DOWN TRAINS Even'g P. M.
LE 3 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	8 05	McConnellstown,	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove,	10 45	6 44
4 35	8 29	Markleburg,	10 31	6 30
4 50	8 45	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 16
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ready,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 05	Coke,	9 59	5 59
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit,	9 55	5 55
AR 5 30	AR 9 25	Saxton,	LE 9 40	LE 5 40
LE 5 40	LE 9 40		AR 9 25	AR 5 30
5 57	10 00	Riddlesburg,	9 07	5 10
			9 00	5 00

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 19	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 45
6 44	10 49	Hamilton,	8 24	4 20
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run,	LE 8 10	LE 4 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 9 40	Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 30
	9 55	Coalmont,	8 15	5 15
	10 00	Crawford,	8 05	5 05
	AR 10 10	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 5 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Sep 30, 1863

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK

AND

FUR EMPORIUM.

No. 920 CHESTNUT Sreet, (formerly No. 708,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of

FINE CLOAKS AND FURS,

unparalleled in any former season.

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes*; Chro *White Lead*; French and American *Zincs*; Blue me Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tubo Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

MR. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schreck. We feel confident that our Varnishes, are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfa

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 30, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Another Young Soldier Gone.— The remains of JOHN A. CORBIN, son of Ferdinand Corbin, of this place, were brought home on Tuesday last, and interred on Thursday. Young Corbin was a member of Capt. Fee's company, 22d Pa. Cavalry, and while out on picket duty in Loudon Valley, Va., on the 16th inst., was shot, as it is supposed, by guerrillas, as he was dead when found and stripped of his clothing. Young Corbin would have been 19 years old on the 23d of next month, about the time his term of service would have expired.

LEAP YEAR.—The year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty four, will be Bissextile or Leap Year. It is so called because it leaps over a day more in the short month of February than in a common year; thus in common years there are 365 days, in leap year 366. It is said that during this year, more bachelors commit matrimony than in the other three, and for this several reasons have been assigned. Caring nothing about reasons, we hope the ball may commence rolling early in the year, and continue until thousands shall be able to say in the language of Shakspeare:

She is mine own;
And I as rich in having such a Jewel
As twenty seas if all their sands were pearl,
The waters Nectar, and the rocks pure Gold.

CHRISTMAS.—Friday last was spent in a cheerful manner by the citizens of this locality. Old and young were unusually joyous on that day, and many were sorry that it was so soon gone, to leave them in the assurance that the best of earthly pleasures must have an end. The children, as usual on this holiday, paraded the streets at early morn, to receive their annual gifts of sugared cakes, baked in every shape from chickens, horses, and other animals, up to a man; the middle-aged, after enjoying themselves in giving and receiving presents, whiled a while away in the healthy and merry sport of skating; and even some of the older ones, who would they were boys again, gave some trials of their skill on ice, long since neglected, much to the merriment and astonishment of the crowds of spectators.

JUVENILES, ATTENTION!

A distribution of presents will be made at our book store on New Year's day, and the young folks are requested to be present at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the distribution will commence.

☞ The distribution of gifts to the juveniles at Lewis' Book Store on Christmas day was a perfect success. The notice given was short, but short as it was, over three hundred and fifty reported during the day, received their presents, returned home, some pleased and some disappointed. There is life and music where there are two or three hundred merry juveniles. A lively time may be expected at the same place on next Friday.

KEEP THEM WARM.—A distinguished medical gentleman says that diseases of the chest are early contracted by exposure to the cold without sufficient clothing. The greater portion of children from one to fifteen months old, who die in winter, are killed by the cold, or diseases resulting from cold. Woolen flannel is recommended as the best clothing to be worn next the skin in our climate, at least for nine months in the year. If parents would preserve the health and lives of their little ones, they should keep them warmly clad, especially about the chest and feet. Woolen socks should be adopted, for cold feet are almost always the cause of catching cold.

☞ Persons wishing to economize in clothing their children, will do well to try metal-tipped shoes. Children invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first. Metal tips never wear out at the toe, and a pair of tipped shoes at an additional cost of a few cents, will more than outwear three pair of the same quality without them.—*Boston Journal.*

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.—This being our last issue for the present year, we take pleasure in returning thanks for favors received during the year, and wish all our patrons, old and young, a Happy New Year.

Correspondence with Legislative and Executive Departments.

Washington, Dec. 22.—It has been erroneously stated that all letters to members of Congress must be prepaid. The transmission and receipt of mail matter by them continues as heretofore under the franking privilege, namely, free. All correspondence, however, addressed to any Executive Department, or any officer of it, must now be prepaid, excepting official communications written by some officer of the Department or an officer under its control, or responsible to it, and in such cases, under the words, "Official business" on the envelope, the officer must sign his name with his official designation.

☞ A happy New Year to all.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.—The following instructions have been issued by the War Department, December 24, 1863: A law has been passed to the effect that no bounties, except such as are now provided by law, shall be paid to any persons enlisted after the 5th of January next. The only bounty provided by law, is the One Hundred Dollars authorized by section 5, Act of July 22d, 1861, and promulgated in General Order No. 49, of that year, from this office.

Headquarters for Holiday Presents. —Everybody can be accommodated at LEWIS' Book Store. Call and examine his new stock, which consists in part of Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books, juvenile and other books, Photograph Albums, Satchels, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket-Books, Card Cases, Accordeons, Violins, Segar Cases, Gold Pens, fine Pocket-Knives, Hair Brushes, &c., &c.—His stock is the most extensive ever brought to Huntingdon. Old and young cannot fail to be pleased

☞ "The old Franklin Almanac," published by A. Winch, 505 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, for 1864, is upon our table. It is one of the best, if not the best, Almanacs published. It contains exclusive of the actual astronomical calculations, a great variety of tables and useful reading matter. It is for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price 15 cents.

☞ Mr. Andrew Dieffenbaugh, who was struck by a locomotive some time ago, we are pleased to say has so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to be about again.

SOLD.—The double-house, estate of Isaac Dorland, deceased, offered for sale on Wednesday last, was sold for the sum of $3200 to Mr. Geo. Schaeffer, of this place.

UNDER ROOF.—The warehouse, belonging to Cunningham & Co. is under roof. It is of commodious dimensions and at a convenient locality.

☞ An exchange calls young men who stand round church doors to watch young ladies, as the congregation is going out, the "Devil's Pickets."

☞ The days are now getting longer, and will continue lengthening until the middle of June, when they will commence to shorten.

☞ The public schools which closed week before last will open again on Monday next.

☞ Altoona is to have a National Bank, of which *Wm. M. Lloyd* is President.

Diphtheria—A Sure Cure of this Terrible Disorder.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

Please publish the following treatment of diphtheria. It has been used by myself, and others to whom I have given it, in over one thousand cases, without a failure. It will always cure, if the treatment is commenced before the diphtheria membrane extends into the air tubes, which is known by the great difficulty of breathing and restlessness. In such cases, no remedy yet discovered will always effect a cure; but if the patient is watched, and the treatment used in time, there is no danger.

I sent this treatment to a friend of mine in Wisconsin, and he used it on himself and family, and neighbors, with such wonderful success that he requested me to send it to you for publication, as this horrible disease is prevailing extensively in parts of Missouri:

DIPHTHERIA WASH.

Golden seal,	pulverized,	1	drachm.
Borax,	"	1	"
Black pepper,	"	1	"
Alum,	"	1	"
Nitrate potash,	"	1	"
Salt,	"	2	"

Put all into a common-sized teacup or vessel which holds about four ounces, and pour half full of boiling water, stir well, and then fill full of good vinegar. Fit for use when it settles.—Make a swab by getting a little stick about the size of a pipestem, notch one end, and wrap a string of cotton cloth around it, letting the cloth project about half an inch beyond the end of the stick, so as not to jag the mouth and throat, and fasten with a thread.

Swab the mouth and throat well every half hour if the case is bad, every hour if not bad. When the patient gets better, every two hours; then when better, every four hours; and when still better, two or three times a day, till well, which will be from two to seven days. Touch every affected spot, the uvula, tonsils, and fauces, the whole of the back part of the mouth and top of the throat; and let the patient swallow a little of the wash each time you swab. Swabbing causes no pain, though the patient will gag, and sometimes vomit; but swab well, and a feeling of relief will follow every swabbing.

Let every patient have a separate swab and wash, as the disease is undoubtedly infectious. Keep the wash pure by pouring what you can use, each time, into another vessel, and also wipe off any matter or slime that may be on the swab, every time you take it from the mouth.

Rub the following liniment on the throat, outside, once every three or four hours, and keep a flannel cloth round the neck till well:

Take spirits turpentine, one ounce. Take sweet oil, (or linseed oil,) one ounce. Take aqua ammonia, (mix,) one ounce. Shake before using each time. Keep the bowels regular with castor oil.

Keep the patient in the house, but ventilate well. The diphtheria wash and liniment will be found sufficient for all cases, if taken in time; and should you mistake any other "sore throat" for diphtheria, you will effect a cure almost invariably, as I use this for all common sore throats. I have never lost a case, and many have told me that no money would induce them, in these "diphtheria times," to be without the wash and liniment; and when a soreness in the throat is felt, it is used, and a cure is always effected.

Your friend, DR. W. A. SCOTT,
Palmyra, Warren county, Iowa.

A Handsome Christmas Present.— We received on Christmas day from Miss LETTIE THOMAS, a large fruit cake. She has our thanks.

Presents for New Years.—A handsome stock of valuable presents still on hand at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ A man asked another, "Which is the heaviest, a quart of gin or a quart of water?" "Gin, most assuredly, for I saw a man who weighs two hundred pounds staggering under a quart of gin, when he would have carried a gallon of water with ease."

MARRIED,

At the Railroad Hotel, in Petersburg, Dec. 14th, 1863, by Joseph Johnston, Esq., Mr. John Morisel and Miss Sarah A. McCartney, both of Greenwood Furnace.

On Wednesday, 22d December, 1863 in West township, by John Thompson, Esq., Mr. Robert Flemming to Miss Sarah Ewing, both of Barree township, this county.

At Shade Gap on Wednesday evening, December 23d, by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, Doctor JNO. G FREED, of Huntingdon, to Miss MARY, daughter of Col A. Holliday of the former place.

DIED,

IN this place, Dec. 26th, 1863, Mrs. REBECCA M. MCCOLLUM, aged 38 yrs.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

December 29, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour..	$7,25@7.50
Common and Superfine	$5,75@6 25
Rye Flour	$6 50
Corn Meal	$ bl $5.00
Extra White Wheat	$1,75@2,04
Fair and Prime Red	$1,60@1,65
Rye	$1.37
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,17
Oats	83
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$8,00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Flaxseed	$3.15
Wool	78@80c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6,50@7,25
Extra do ₱ cwt	3,75
White Wheat	1,50
Red Wheat	1,05
Rye	1,10
Corn	1,00
Oats	62
Cloverseed	7,00
Flaxseed	2,25
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	10

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A regular annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House on Tuesday evening, January 12th, 1864, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transacting other business connected with the Society. The officers of the association, together with all others interested in the agricultural affairs of the county are invited to attend. By order and in behalf of the society,

Dec. 30. R. MCDIVITT, Secy.

President, John Porter, Alexandria; Rec. Sec'y, Robt. McDivitt, Huntingdon; J. S. Africa, Huntingdon; Cor. Secy., R. M. Speer, Huntingdon; Treasurer, George Jackson, Huntingdon; Librarian, T. H. Cremer, Huntingdon.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. Co, No. 258 South 3rd St., Philada., Dec. 22, 1863.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, January 12th, 1864, at eleven o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for 13 President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

Dec. 30, 1863–td. J. P. AERTSEN, Secy.

TRIAL LIST—
JANUARY TERM, 1864

Glasgow, Taylor, et al	vs J. Entrekin, jr., et al.
Miller Wallace	vs W. C. McCauley, et al.
Mary C. McCauley, &c,	vs The W. B. In. Co.
W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs Michael Stone.
Same	vs Same.
J. Dougherty for use	vs W. S. Entrekin, gar.
W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs M. Stone & J. Entrekin.
Henry C. Robinson	vs George Sipes.
J. Gillam & wife for use	vs William Rothrock.
John S. Trawin	vs Alexander Ambrose, et al.
Samuel Fleming	vs Hon. J. Stewart's exec'rs.
Eli Sankey for use	vs Martin Walker.
J. P. Anderson's ex.	vs Henry Orlady.
J. C. Watson's ad. for use	vs George Hawn et al.
Peter H. Campbell	vs Jane Ann Spier.
Lenz & McVitty	vs The Lycoming In. Co.
Valentine Crouse	vs James Bergoy.
D. W. Stevens for use	vs H. W. Glasgow & hus.
Jacob Hollinger et al	vs P. Bridenbaugh's exec'r.

WM. C. WAGONER,
Prothonotary's Office, Prot'y.
Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1863.

HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election for five Managers for said Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the undersigned between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1864.

Also, that the Board of Managers of said company have declared an annual dividend of five per cent. payable on said day.

Dec. 23, 1863. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND
FARM OF 200 ACRES,
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's creek, two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The property will be sold separately or all together.

The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber; and terms made easy.

Dec. 23, 1863. THOS. F. STEWART.

NEW GROCERY AND
CONFECTIONERY STORE,
ON BROAD TOP CORNER, RAILROAD STREET.

LEWIS W. BRABSON

Respectfully informs the public generally, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store at the above place, where he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line of business, and earnestly invites all to call and examine his stock.

Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1863–tf.

WANTED.—

10,000 Bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Corn,
10,000 " Oats,
1,000 " Rye.

For which the highest price will be paid for in cash.

LLOYD & HENRY,
New Warehouse,
Dec. 23. 1863–4t. HUNTINGDON.

NOTICE.—The firm of Fisher & Son, having dissolved, a new firm has been formed, to wit: Thomas Fisher, H. G. Fisher, and Thos. C. Fisher, trading as the firm of Fisher & Sons. Those having accounts with the old firm are requested to come and make settlement.

Huntingdon, Dec. 9, 1863–4t

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE," is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

A Fine article of Family Flour, for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

ALL kinds of Steel, Iron, Nails, &c., for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

BBL., Sack, and Dairy Salt, wholesale and Retail, by LLOYD & HENRY.

NEW York Salt in large Bbls., for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

JUST received, a large stock of Mackerel—Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Bbls., ½ bbls., ¼ bbls. and Kitts, for sale by [Dec23-4t] LLOYD & HENRY.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED NONPAREIL,

and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE, FOR SALE AT

THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,

Nos. 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,
Corner of New St., Philadelphia.

De23-6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 21st day of Nov'r., A. D, 1863, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 18th day) of January, A. D., 1864, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 16th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 21st of November, A. D. 1863, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 21th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and *Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the* borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

Sept. 9, 1863–3m

W. A. STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE—In Brick Row nearly opposite Court House, on Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

TAVERN LICENSES.—

The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, their petitions for licenses to keep Inns or Taverns in said county and which will be presented to the Judge of said Court on the third Monday of January next, for allowance:

Augustin D. Criste, Broad Top City.
Francis Drum, Cookstown.
Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg.
John Kurtz, Alexandria.

Clerk's Office, W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

DESERTED FROM THE U. S. A.

Corporal VICTOR V. DOUGHERTY, Co. M, 19th Penna. Vol. Cavalry, aged 22 years; 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair; *by occupation a carpenter.* Said Dougherty was enlisted in Huntingdon, Pa., August 25, 1863, was mustered into the service in Philadelphia, to serve three years.

Also—Private WM. HOUCK, Co. M, 19th P. V. Cavalry, aged 20; 5 feet 5 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a blacksmith. Said Houck was enlisted at Huntingdon, Pa., to serve for three years.

A reward of $30 is offered for the arrest and delivery of each or either of the above-named deserters.

SAML S. HUYETT,
Dec16, 1863. Capt. Co. M, 19th Reg., Pa. Cav.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry-Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Wear, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine *our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars,* Furs, and a great variety of Woolen goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices.—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

SIMON COHN.

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence now occupied by the subscriber, in Alexandria, Pa., on or about the first of November last, a small brown-spotted mooly COW, supposed to be about four years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

GEO. W. HUYETT.

Alexandria, Dec. 16, 1863*

STRAY HEIFERS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Morris township about the first of June last, two Heifers, supposed to be about two years old; one a red with white face—the other a black with white face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JNO. E. SEEDS.

Dec. 2, 1863.*

UNION STEAM MILLS.

WM. R. HUGHES,
WILLMORE,
Cambria county, Pa.,

Dealer in

Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock lumber.

Bills of frame lumber furnished on short notice.

WM. R. HUGHES.

Nov. 13, 1863–3m*

A. ELTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Leather, Sumac, Sheep & Calf Skin,
NO. 434 NTH. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Leather, Sumac, and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. *Advances made on Consignments.* [Dec2-3m

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Prese Goods at D. P. OWIN'S

REAL ESTATE.

[ADJOURNED SALE.]

REAL ESTATE at PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, executors of John McCahan, by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the will of said deceased, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Thursday, January 7, 1864,
At 10 o'clock, P. M., of said day,

The Farm, now in tenure of Jonathan Hardy, known as the "Rudy Farm," in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about two and a half miles north of Huntingdon, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. This farm is composed of several tracts, containing, altogether, about **700 Acres,** and the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber. About 150 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. A never failing spring of good water convenient to the buildings. This property will sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.

ALSO—A tract of timber land, situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on a warrant to Geo. Cutwalt, containing about 100 acres, adjoining lands of D. Grafius, W. S. Lincoln, and others.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CRESSWELL,
JOHN K. MCCAHAN,
Dec. 23, 1863. Exec'rs of John McCahan, dec'd.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
BROAD TOP COAL LANDS.

Several tracts of valuable Coal Land on Broad Top Mountain, late the property of Captain John McCanles, dec'd., are offered for sale. Maps and descriptions can be seen at the office of Henry D. Moore, 228 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

HENRY D. MOORE,
GEORGE P. MCLEAN,
Dec. 2, 1863–1m. Executors.

PRIVATE SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

in Penn township, Huntingdon county, to wit:

No. 1.—A farm containing 214 acres, 140 cleared and *under cultivation. The improvements are a good two* story log house with cellar, good log barn, and other outbuildings.

No. 2.—A farm containing about 200 acres, about 125 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a story and a half log house with cellar, cabin barn and other outbuildings.

Terms made known by the subscriber residing on first described farm. [De2,1863.] PHILIP GARNER.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the dwelling-house on the premises,

On Saturday, 2d of January, 1864,

at one o'clock, P. M. that certain tract of land situate in West township, Huntingdon county, adjoining Malien Stryker *on the north, John Gregory on the west,* James Myton on the east, and —— McFarland on the south; containing 230 acres, more or less, of which about 160 acres are cleared, having thereon a large brick dwelling-house, a large frame barn, a number of outbuildings, and a young apple orchard. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Stryker.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 21, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Ven. Ex., Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY 11TH DAY of JANUARY, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M. the following described property to wit:

A house and lot of ground in Portstown, bounded by Allegheny street in front, by lot of Henry Heilbright on the south-east, William Long on the west and bank of Juniata river, thereon erected a two story frame carpenter shop.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Albert Owen.

Also—All that certain one and a half story frame house and lot of land containing about three quarters of an acre of ground, more or less, situate in the village of Mechanicsville, Huntingdon county, aforesaid, bounded on the west by a lot of Wm. Bice, on the north by the Water street and Spruce Creek turnpike road, on the east by a lot of John Lockhart, and on the south by Spruce Creek, together with all and singular, the improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Rothrock.

Also—All the right, title, and interest of the defendant in and to a tract of land, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land of Wm. W. Entrekin and D. C. Entrekin, Jacob Hess and Savage's heirs, about 100 acres or more, of which are cleared, and having thereon erected two log houses, one two story log house, one old log barn, one saw-mill and other outbuildings, and containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Stone.

Also—All the real estate, rights, privileges, franchises, property, and immunities which belong to or held by said Warriorsmark Water Company.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of the Warriorsmark Water Company.

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Cromwell township, containing 80 acres, more or less, adjoining land of Philip Whitesell on the south, land of George Speer on the north and west, land of Andrew McConahy on the east, land of Baro's heirs on the north.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. Henry Bell.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of *the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on* the following Saturday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Wednesday, the 13th of January, A. D. 1864.

The goods and chattels which were of John Stewart, late of Barre township in said county, dec'd., taken by his widow Amanda Stewart.

The appraisement of the goods and chattels &c., which were of Samuel Myers, late of Warriors-mark township dec'd., as appraised and taken by his children.

The goods and chattels which were of George Gilleland late of Cromwell township in said county dec'd., taken by his widow Caroline Gilleland.

The goods and chattels which were of Thomas Vawn late of Tell township in said county dec'd., taken by his widow Elizabeth J. Vawn.

*The goods and chattels of John Ridenour late of Juni*ata township, at the time of his death, taken by his widow Elizabeth Ridenour.

The goods and chattels of John H. Stonebraker late of Franklin township, at the time of his death, taken by his widow Hannah Stonebraker.

The goods and chattels of James Baker late of the Borough of Orbisonia, at the time of his death, taken by his widow.

The goods and chattels which were of J. H. O. Corbin late of the borough of Huntingdon dec'd., taken by his widow Mary Corbin.

The goods and chattels of William Wagoner late of Clay township dec'd., taken by his widow Sarah Wagoner.

The goods and Chattels which were of Hon. James Gwin late of the borough of Huntingdon dec'd., taken by his widow Rachel Gwin.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Dec. 16, 1863. Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that *the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and* allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of January next, (1864,) to wit:

1. Administration account of John Thompson, administrator of Robert Harper, late of West township, dec'd.

2. Account of William Bell, guardian of Alexander Jackson, William Jackson, Elizabeth Jackson, and Jane Jackson, minor children of David Jackson, late of Barree township, dec'd.

3. Account of Thomas Whittaker, guardian of Calvin Laird,

4. Administration account of John Shaver, administrator of William Shaver, late of Shirley township, dec'd.

4. The Administration account of John Shaver, administrator of William Shaver, dec'd., as filed by Wm. B. Leas, administrator of the said John Shaver, now dec'd.

6. The account, and the distribution of the balance of the said account, of William Dowling, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to make sale of the Real Estate of William Dean, late of the township of Penn, in the said county, dec'd.

7. Administration account of John McNeal, executor of the last Will of Robert McNeal, late of Clay township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

8. The account of Daniel Troutwine and Jane Hoffman, executors of the last Will and Testament of William Hoffman, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

9. The account of John McNeal, administrator of Jacob G. Ketterman, late of Clay township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

10. The account of David D. Skinner, administrator of Alexander Beers, late of Tell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

11. The account of Joseph M. Stevens, guardian of Martha E. Reed, minor daughter of Joseph Reed, late of West township, dec'd.

12. Administration account of Benjamin Hartman, administrator of John Borst, late of West township, dec'd.

13. Partial administration account of Robert Bigham, administrator of Thomas Bigham, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

14. Final account of Lewis Steever and Rebecca Wilson, administrators of the estate of John Wilson, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

15. Administration account of Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., administrator of the goods, &c., of Alexander Gwin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., who died intestate.

16. Administration account of William P Orbison, Esq., executor of the last Will of Mary Allison, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

17. Administration account of William P. Orbison, executor of Catharine M. Gwin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

18. Trust account of Mary Allison, executrix and trustee under the Will of Robert Allison, dec'd., filed by Wm. P. Orbison, her executor.

19. Trust account of Wm. P. Orbison, trustee of N. D. Bingham, dec'd., appointed by the Orphans' Court under Will of Robert Allison, dec'd.

20. Final account of David Caldwell, administrator of Samuel Caldwell, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

21. Administration account of David S. Ker, acting administrator of John Ker, dec'd., who in his life-time was one of the administrators of Patrick Lang, late of Walker township, in the county of Huntingdon, dec'd., for the estate of said John Ker, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Register.
Dec. 16, 1863.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!
FOR OLD AND YOUNG,
Just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

ALBUMS for the HOLIDAYS!!

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

DIARIES FOR 1864,
Received and for sale
At LEWIS' Book Store

GOLD PENS,
AND
POCKET-KNIVES,

A new stock of the best manufacture, just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

New Cheap and Good
DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Just received by Canal and Railroad from the East and West, and for sale at LOW PRICES.

One store, corner of Diamond and Hill streets, full of DRY-GOODS of all kinds BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children, of the best quality. Best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS. GROCERIES of every variety. Cedar and Willow-ware of all kinds.

ALSO,

Steel, Iron and Nails, Fish, Barrel and Sack Salt, Plaster

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventeenth day of October, inst., has called for THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States: And whereas, By information received this day, the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said call is declared to be THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MEN, (38,268:) And whereas, The President, in his said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the Fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals' recruiting and mustering offices, in the respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums as allowance, pay, premium, and bounty, viz:

To every recruit who is a *veteran volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruitin gveteran volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402. To all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing Orders, one months pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any further information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth

By the Governor; A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth & Arch Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.,

ARE OPENING

FOR FALL TRADE,

French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.

Sept. 9, 1863–3m.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS — NOW FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

1863.

FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St, one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

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Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

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Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862–tf.

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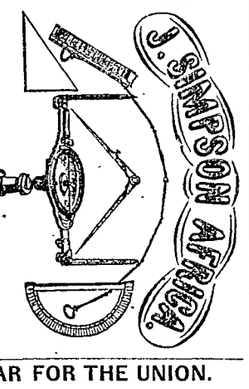
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



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and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

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(*Successor to Stauffer & Harley.*)
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Sept 9 1863-3m.

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WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1863. THE **1863.**

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